

[Continued from the First Page.]

and, and the other, that Congress had no constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the territory where Kansas now is.

I have read the reasoning upon which the court has based its decision that a negro is not a citizen; and I have heard the eloquent commendation of the court, for making the decision, pronounced here by the Senator from Louisiana, [Mr. BENJAMIN.] I understand it was decided that the plaintiff had no right in court, because no man, bond or free, whose ancestors were brought to this country from Africa and sold as slaves, could be a citizen of the United States. The court gives reasons for this; the most prominent is, that the African race is a degraded race. To prove this, statistics of different States, prohibiting and punishing intermarriages between them and whites, are cited, and various penal statutes against people of color are also cited; together with the laws of Congress for enrolling the militia, and those of New Hampshire for the same purpose.

Mr. President, I have an interest in this question of citizenship, and so have you. [Mr. BENJAMIN was the chair.] We have not a title as citizens which can be produced at any time and anywhere, as the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BENJAMIN] has. His title to citizenship is upon parchment, duly sealed; but how are we to establish ours, and our right to sue in a court of the United States? We have no parchment under seal to show it. If I were obliged to look for yours, sir, I should not look where the court seems to have looked for Dred Scott's, about jails and whipping-posts, penitentiaries and penal statutes. These are places where freemen lose their rights, and not the places to find how or where they became enfranchised. If I wanted to discover our right to the blessings of freedom, I should not look down into dungeons, but up to the source from which they came—just where the fathers of this Republic looked when they began to struggle to obtain them.

Sir, on the morning of the 4th of July, 1776, the people of this country were British subjects; on the evening of that day, by virtue of the acts of those they had authorized, they ceased to be subjects, and became simply inhabitants of the country. This definition included all within our limits, bond or free; but they were not left so long. The same authorized agents who had changed them from subjects to inhabitants, proceeded to form articles for a union of the several States, and in these, the status of the inhabitants was determined, as follows:

"The free inhabitants of each of the States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States."

There is nothing here about color; all the distinction they made was between free and slave, and between the worthy and unworthy. None were excluded on account of color, of race, or country of birth; but all were made citizens who were then on the soil, except the slaves and the unworthy. This would seem to settle the question as to who were then made citizens, and recognized as such, until the adoption of the Constitution; and included therein as such, when that instrument was adopted. The court, however, appears to think the militia laws negative this conclusion, and refer with great confidence to the act of Congress, in 1792, organizing the militia, passed by those familiar with the meaning of the language of the Constitution, which says that every "free, able-bodied, white male citizen" shall be enrolled in the militia. They also refer to a similar provision in a late law of New Hampshire, which I suppose should be more convincing, as that is a free-soil State.

These extracts from the laws, and like expressions, the court seems to regard as conclusive that none but whites can be citizens, or were regarded as such by the framers of the Constitution, who were members of Congress in these early times. It is a little singular it did not occur to the court that the use of the term "white citizens," to designate those who should be enrolled, instead of proving that there were no other "citizens," shows clearly that those who used that word must have used it on purpose to discriminate between "white citizens" and "citizens" of some color not understood to be "white." For it is certain that, if there were no other than white citizens, as the court insists, the use of the word "white," as a term of discrimination, was an absurdity.

This term, as one of discrimination among citizens, was so common that it had become habitual; and, until after this decision, arrested no attention: it was used when this Lecompton constitution was drafted, and was stricken out at the suggestion of some member, that since this decision of the court there were no other citizens than white ones, and therefore no longer any necessity for the use of the term.

I suppose this form of expression has been used in constitutions or statutes from the time of the Revolution to the last year to determine whether the elective franchise in the different States should be enjoyed by white citizens only, or by all citizens; and has so determined the matter. If the word was in the law or Constitution, none but white citizens voted; if not in, all voted, white and colored. That has been the case in Rhode Island, and I suppose in other States; and until this late discovery of the court, nobody ever thought of disputing its fitness and propriety.

I do not think there needs to be any reconstruction of the court, for, I believe, if a similar question were brought before the court, the late decision would be overruled. These decisions are not like the laws of the Modes and Persians. The decision of this court in the Dartmouth College case was thought to settle a principle, which induced some banks to refuse to pay the tax imposed upon them by the State, and the prevailing opinion at the bar in Rhode Island was that the bank would be sustained by the court. The State brought the question here, and the court decided in favor of the power of the State to tax corporations. It happened that I was appointed on the committee to employ counsel in that case, and for that reason remember the decision, and also remember that, from the outset, I thought the right of the State to tax would be sustained. No such decision of this court will stand unless it has sound reason and sound law to rest upon.

This question was decided when the public mind was a feverish state, and the court may have been unwittingly affected by the excitement—political excitement have great influence upon men in cases and in Congress, and why not in courts if it gets there? and if it has got there, we must wait until it subsides, and trust that then the error it has occasioned will be corrected. Mr. President, I think any man of candor who will read the reasoning of the court in this case, upon the power of Congress in the Territories, will find enough to warrant the opinion I have expressed. The court says that the clause in the Constitution which says "Congress may make all necessary rules and regulations respecting the territory," &c., does not apply to territory acquired since the adoption of the Constitution. This is no doubt so; for it was not contemplated that we should have additional territory when the Constitution was adopted. But the court says that the power to govern new territory is "the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire territory." And they further say, that Congress in legislating for such acquired territory, "exercises

the combined powers of the General and a State government." They say, further, that Congress can exercise no power in a Territory which is prohibited from exercising by the Constitution—that is so; nor can it exercise any power, anywhere, which is so prohibited. A State government cannot exercise any power a State which it is prohibited from exercising by the constitution of the State; but the Legislature or government of a State can, within its limits, exercise all powers of government which are not prohibited by the constitution of the State or of the United States; and if, in legislating for the Territories, Congress has the right to exercise the power of the General and a State government, it follows that Congress, like a State, can exercise all powers not constitutionally prohibited. This is the reasoning of the court, and they enumerate the prohibitions to show what Congress cannot do in the Territories, because of these constitutional limitations, and after naming all they can find, they then say that as there are so many prohibitions, it is known to be a Government of limited powers, therefore, Congress cannot legislate about slavery in the Territories. Sir, that is an evasion which is unworthy of men in their position; they must have known that, upon their own rule, if that subject of legislation was not enumerated in the prohibitions, Congress could legislate upon it as well as upon any other subject not prohibited; at any rate, if the court cannot see this every one else can.

In the Florida case, which the court refer to, and from which the quotations are made, the present court sanction the exercise of the powers of Congress in legislating for the Territories to a more unlimited extent than I think is warranted; but no matter for that, as all the powers of legislation by Congress upon the subject of slavery in the Territories are clearly within the definition and rule given by the court. I shall not quarrel with them for going a great deal beyond, and claiming for Congress legislative powers in the Territories which I may think doubtful.

But if Congress has not the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories of the United States, by what deduction of logic do Senators contend that we can grant it to any other body of men, or to a Territorial Legislature? Can we grant what we have not got ourselves? To contend for this would be ridiculous; yet we know that the Legislature of Kansas has enacted laws for the protection of slavery, such as exist in Missouri and other States; if they had any right to pass these laws, they derived it from us; the people of the Territory had granted them none—the people never did grant any power to a Territorial Legislature, in any Territory that has ever existed within the jurisdiction of this Government. If such laws have validity in any Territory, it is derived from this Government. In the case of Kansas, the power was not only not expressly given to pass such laws, but it was expressly declared in the organic act, that it was not intended thereby to establish slavery in the Territory, or to exclude it therefrom; so that no such power of legislation could be constructively implied to be given in the act, and all the laws passed about slavery, and the oaths required to support them, were void from the outset. These test oaths corrupted the franchise from the commencement, and this Lecompton constitution being the result of such a franchise, has no validity; yet we are urged to admit Kansas under it, and to avoid the appearance of giving sanction to its provisions, it is proposed to add a declaratory resolution investing the people of the new State with the right of revolution—the right we cannot give nor take away. Yet this is the right our Democratic President says the people of Kansas will have, to relieve themselves from a constitution which is odious to us, and which he urges us to inflict upon them.

Sir, I have no disposition to produce irritation or agitation upon this question; and I invoke Senators on the other side not to stake the welfare of this country, not even the quiet and good feeling of the people, upon an issue so contemptible as this. It is unworthy the attention already bestowed upon it—attention which I must not have received but for its being made an Administration measure, and a sectional one, upon which to coalesce and unite the South in support of the policy of the President.

Declarations have been made here from Georgia and South Carolina, from Alabama and Mississippi, that all must regret to hear. We are told this Union is to be shaken to its center upon the question whether this particular form of government shall be established for Kansas. Senators are crowding this measure as if some great event were depending upon its passage. There has appeared to be a design of raising an excitement for the purpose of seeing it subside when the deed is consummated. There are too many artificial circumstances in all these Kansas movements to commend them to my approval. We are not told that Kansas has a sufficient population to warrant this application to be admitted as a State. No enumeration or census has been taken to show this. Nothing has been done in this business as it is ordinarily done in like cases. There has been no haste about everything concerning it; everything bears one label; and that is, political agitation by the Southern States, where, upon such a question, it is supposed they may be made to act together; and every circumstance is now seized upon to induce the people of the States to believe that opposition to this fraud proceeds from a purpose hostile to them, when, if viewed simply as a party measure, the South will admit that the Republican party would gain more by their carrying Lecompton than it could by rejecting it. And I think it is doing injustice to the intelligence of Southern men to suppose they can be made to believe that the institutions of the Southern States can be disturbed by the decision of a question as unimportant as this, let it be decided as it may.

The people of the South know that all their indignation rest upon too good foundations to be overturned by a claim about slavery in Kansas, put into a constitution by fraud and violence.

If there is any real cause of difference between the sections, it is different from this; and this is only used as a pretext to enlist the passions of men in the service of disunion. There has been a zeal manifested on this question, unusual in this body. It has carried Senators further from what I regard the proprieties of their position. They have, by a caucus drill instituted a trial of physical endurance, to force the minority to terms, which the majority might impose for the termination of the debate here upon the question. In this contest, I was called from a sick bed in the Chamber, at three o'clock in the morning, as was said, to make a quorum; as if less than a quorum could not adjourn, which, as I was told, it had been decided could not be done. When I came into the Senate, a Senator was addressing it upon the dangers to the Union to result from the decision of this question. After the close of this speech, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BENJAMIN] made a proposition to his friends, the majority here, to withdraw from the Senate. I hope this was done without reflection, for it was a proposition to break up this Government. Without a Senate, you can have no Government. I never heard such a proposition made here before, and hope it will not, I trust, be made by any man born upon American soil. There have been conventions elsewhere that are supposed to be designed

to "prepare the hearts of the people" for disunion; but never, I think, before this session, has there been a proposition made in this Chamber to break up this Government.

It has always been my purpose, since my first participation in the business of the Senate, to vote and act for measures which I thought would promote the interests of the country, North and South, East and West, endeavoring to have no sectional feeling or local partialities in legislation.

I can expect to exert but little influence; to attempt it might give offense, for I do not profess to have either ability or experience to justify such a course; but I may say to Senators who are talented and enjoy an elevated position, that it may be wise in them to cultivate fraternal feelings in this body of equal representatives of States. The idea that there are many spheres in the walks of life, is not the American doctrine.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HAMMOND] is already assured of my respect. That Senator, the other day, undertook to prove that society in the North was not organized as well, or with as favorable elements, as that of the South. He insisted the laboring man of the North occupied the position of slaves, like those of the South; and having the right of franchise, our rights were held by a more precarious tenure than theirs. I think he is mistaken in this. He calls the laborers of both sections the "mud-sills" of society. As this is a technical term in the construction of a dam, I suppose he means to intimate by it, that those who are regarded as the more fortunate in point of wealth or position, are the caplogs of society.

We have an intelligent people at the North, whether wealthy or not; and in no country in the world is there less pretension made to wealth, or to position on account of it—none where there is a more general recognition of the faulty duty by all men to their common Creator, who has said to man that by the sweat of his face shall he eat bread.

No man is exempt from this service. The Senator seems to suppose that, with their organization of society, there will be, and is, a class with the leisure and means of education which must elevate and secure to them a character for progress, civilization, and refinement.

I would ask the Senator, if, in his experience in society, this has generally been the effect of the possession of such supposed early advantages? I regret to say it has not, in most cases that have come within my observation; and I have always been disposed to award greater merit for success in those thus circumstanced than to those who are not subject to the various temptations which beset the class he refers to. In our country, it is common to say that "it is better to be born lucky than rich." In the history of our country there is nothing to justify this overweening vanity of wealth or high position, or to discourage those who commence with every disadvantage that conceit can attach to the drudgery of labor. Will the Senator from South Carolina look at the picture which hangs over the western entrance to the rotunda of this Capitol, and examine the portrait of Benjamin Franklin, in his plain citizen's dress, at the most refined court of Europe? Look at his countenance as he is addressing the King, and then look at the King, in his royal robes, who has enjoyed every advantage of elevated birth and of solid and refined education, and say which of the two he would like to have for his compeer in this body? The attitude, features, and countenance of the laboring man are a specimen of one of nature's nobles; and as to the other, I will say nothing. I am prevented, from the gratitude I feel for the aid he gave in the cause of the Revolution. Let the Senator examine the portraits of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He will find the same man associated with Roger Sherman; they are not among the mass of the members of that highly distinguished body of patriots, but are represented as two of the five members who report the declaration to Congress; men who are prominent among the nobles of the land—both laborers. Does the Senator think we should be in a lower strata (as he calls it) by having these two men in our body, to represent the States they represented in 1776?

Sir, every man in Christendom would accord to such men the post of honor, be they where they may. Franklin was known in Europe as a day worker at job printing; it never injured him anywhere. I doubt if he was ever, in any body of men, or on any committee, where he did not appear a little taller than his associates for intelligence and common sense; and I would rather have the maxims in his "Poor Richard's" almanac make a man with, than all the writings of Lord Chesterfield upon refinement and court etiquette.

There are a few other remarks which the Senator from South Carolina made that I must notice; not in any spirit of complaint, for I like South Carolina; for I received the hospitalities of her people, and those of Georgia, when I was a boy, and remember it with gratitude; but I think he has made some unfair comparisons between the two sections, which I have briefly alluded to. What remains for me to say relates to the remark he made that, if we now settled this question fairly, the South had to guarantee that we should not plunder them with tariffs, with internal improvements, with navigation laws and fishing bounties, and with a bank of the United States, to concentrate all the capital of the country in the commercial emporium. These were so many counts in his bill of indictment against the North.

As well as I recollect, most of the measures enumerated and denounced by the Senator, as plundering them, originated with South Carolinians. I think the tariff was reported by one of the most distinguished of the citizens of South Carolina, Mr. Lowndes; at least I have always given him credit for inaugurating that measure for the benefit of labor. The credit of internal improvements and the bank have been awarded by his grateful countrymen to another illustrious citizen of that State, Mr. Calhoun. I must leave the defense of these measures to their beneficial effect while we enjoyed them, and to the State which feels such just pride in their originators, or supporters. The fame of these statesmen had these very measures for their basis and sustenance. I concur with the Senator in his view of the value of the great staples of that section of the country, and am always glad to notice the improvements they have made in their production. Since my remembrance, the product of cotton to the hand has increased three-fold, and the general price remains about the same; which indicates great prosperity, as is shown in the advanced value of their laborers.

The Senator will admit that we, at the North, have made equal improvement in our means of producing, but we do not receive its returns in the increase of the price of labor, as they do. When we improve processes, we sell for less, and the consumer shares in the benefit, as well as the producer, and sometimes has it all; but this discouragement does not unnerve the arm of labor, or paralyze the brain of the inventor. They still strive; and, at all events, mean to deserve success. We do not envy their success, and try to convince ourselves that we are not benefited by it. In this way we have got on well together for more than eighty years with this Union, and I doubt the wisdom of trying an experiment to get on without it.

The Senator is fearful the South may be plundered by the fishing bounties, and I understand the Senator from Alabama, as chairman of the

Committee on Commerce, has reported a bill to repeal them. I regret this, and I think the Senator has not fully considered the purpose of these bounties. It is easy to raise a cry against bounties; but if this matter was fairly understood by the South they would not feel hostile to the fishing vessels. They are the nurseries of our seamen, and are so called.

The South take great interest in our Navy, and furnish a very large proportion of its officers, and have evinced a commendable zeal here in guarding their interests this winter, in which I have aided. But, sir, we cannot expect to win naval victories with epaulettes. It takes a different kind of men to gain the victories at sea. The officers get the honors; but we must have sailors to do most of the work and the fighting. I do not mean to disparage the officers, who get the glory, but insist that we must not forget the sailors whom they command. These fishermen embark in small vessels, and cruise in the boisterous regions of the North Atlantic to catch codfish, and then embark in larger vessels after whales. When they have trained a boy to catch codfish, where the sea runs mountain high, and then learn him to go in an open boat and strike and kill a whale, you need not be afraid of his ever being caught or frightened by anything. Sir, there is no class of men that wind or storm ever blew or beat upon who are so utterly without fear as sailors, who have been thus trained. One will sleep upon the cross-trees, high up on the "giddy mast," where you and I would tremble to see him sit awake. He is not made drowsy, as you are now, by the weariness of a single sense, by the sound of my voice incessantly tattooing the drum-head of your ear; but his whole brain is rocked by the "imperious surge" of the sea.

Mr. Jefferson has told a fine story of Logan, who said he "never felt fear," and would not turn on his heel to save his life. Logan had the idea that, when fighting, it would disgrace him to turn on his heel; and he would not do it to save his life. But this sailor wants no incentive to courage; he would not lose his nap to save his life.

The Senator from South Carolina likes the renown of our naval victories; but he cannot achieve them with landmen or smooth water sailors. If you want to take another Frolic in a gale of wind, you must have sailors who can walk the deck in rough weather; landmen cannot do it; they may be as brave, but they must have the right training. Victories are not expected to be won by what are called educated men. For your Navy you want that inbred courage and endurance which are only to be found in the occupations I have described.

If, therefore, you want to raise such sailors, take care of the nurseries—the fishing vessels. I ask the chairman of the committee who proposes to repeal the fishing bounties, the classic Senator from Alabama, to reflect, that, if the infant had been strangled in the cradle, the labors would not have been performed that gave immortality to Hercules.

I hope these suggestions may save the bounties to the fishermen; they will not be a great burden on your Treasury.

As to the navigation laws, which the Senator classes among those which plunder the South, as we now let all participate in our foreign trade on equality with us, he must mean to let them do so with the coasting trade. The English have the most profitable of our foreign carrying trade. By the aid of our naval victories, they have supplanted our mail steamers, and the most valuable freight, and the most profitable, is carried by them. Let them do that would be dangerous in letting them do our carrying upon all our rivers and in all our harbors—our inland as well as our foreign mails—may be best to mix with everybody and have a common purse, and of course a common destiny. I am not afraid of England; but I never knew a treaty or trade made with her by the United States, in which we came off equal—scarcely second best. Close intercourse was what Philip preached when he wanted to control the State of Greece; his gold was no doubt profitable, and those out of his sight saw no danger in his free circulation among them; and I believe even Demosthenes was not able to stand against it.

I would rather have a few things which we could call our own, and a single pursuit that all mankind did not mingle in; so as to preserve our identity as a people, and not go back to colonial dependence in everything. We should recollect that we cannot hire others to love our country as our people love it—or to fight our battles as ours have fought, and will fight them; there are things you cannot hire or buy, and so are public spirit, friendship, and courage. We should leave some room, and some motive for our own people to cultivate these.

The Senator from South Carolina says that labor only needs to be docile, obedient, and faithful—a pack-horse kind of labor. Would such labor elevate a country, and give it fame in the world? No, sir; mere planting and farming never did elevate a country; and yet they are the basis of all our pursuits, and the most useful and honorable, and the main pillars of national strength. But to make a nation independent, prosperous, and happy, you must diversify your labor, and that will elevate it, and the country with it. We only need to cultivate a proper spirit, and settle this Kansas question fairly. Let us not undertake to throw this Lecompton fraud across the track of this people, and make it the occasion of sectional strife and alienation. It is too small a matter to be allowed to do so great an injury.

Do you wish to Economize?

Then buy a good article, even if you have to pay a trifle more for it. It is waste of money to buy shoes, for instance, that will not last any time; better to buy such as are well made, and of the best materials, and will wear well. Is not this true? Then call at the subscriber's shoe store, where none but custom made shoes are kept. All kinds of Ladies and Children's made of the very best materials, and by superior workmen, and all warranted. These shoes never rip; the only complaint is, "they never wear out."

The subscriber is prepared to supply his customers, and all who may become such, with the finest and most highly-finished Shoes, Gaiters, Boots, Slippers, &c., as well as with the strongest and heaviest kind of Children's School, or every day shoes, intended for durability and hard service, and which last also include servants' Shoes and Boots, strongly made, yet handsomely finished, and warranted to every purchaser.

Shoes of this kind, namely—made of the best materials and by the best workmen—cost at first but a trifle more than those that are only made to last but will outwear three or four pairs of the latter, and of course are the cheapest. An important consideration to all who have large families to provide shoes for, and not very long purses to draw from. Dr. Franklin never bought a poor article if he could get a good one, and it is generally believed he was a wise man.

Then call, one and all; follow the example of that great and wise man, and test for yourselves this important question of practical economy.

C. W. FENTON,  
15th Street, between G and H.  
C. W. FENTON,  
PRINTER AND STEREOTYPY.  
Cuts, Leads, and Metal Furniture made to order.  
CORNERS OF INDIANA AVENUE AND SECOND STREET.  
Washington, D. C.  
Books, Pamphlets, Blanks, Wood Cuts of all descriptions, stereotyped with neatness, cheapness and dispatch.

**Ayer's Pills**

Are particularly adapted to the treatment of the digestive apparatus, and disease arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of the complaints that afflict the human race, and consequently these Pills are found to cure many varieties of disease.

Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians of their effects in their practice.

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. A. A. Family Physician.  
"Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the system to be of great value. They are mild, and very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, making them valuable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

From Dr. J. M. Carter, of New Orleans.  
"Your Pills are the price of peace. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess